

PRICE THREEPENCE

ASSISTANT, experienced in teaching; he must well versed in arithmetic in all its branches; able to bookkeeping, Euclid, algebra, and to assist in the Latin classes. Apply at 77, Bathurst-street, from 12 a.m.

The petitioners, relative to Protective duties, presented by ALLEN, on the 15th December, 1874, relative to Protection of Colonial trade, and certain merchants and producers of Southern.

The petitioners, relative to Protective duties, presented by Mr. MACRABAY on 17th December, in favor of live-stock industry.

The petition presented by Mr. MACRABAY on 17th December, relative to the proposed alterations in the tariff, presented by Mr. MACRABAY, on the 9th December.

The petition presented by Mr. TERRY, on the 9th December, from certain inhabitants of Paddington, Wool-lah, Point Pigeon, Kachuter's Bay, relative to protective duties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. W. FOUNTAIN, on behalf of Mr. Samuel, moved "That leave of absence be granted for ten days to the honorable member for the district of the Cape, in consequence of severe indisposition." Carried.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock to three o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday).

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The results of the last American census enable us to look somewhat into detail in many of the branches of agriculture and stock-breeding; that is, supposing any degree of reliance can be placed in the figures collected over so large an area, and under difficulties which must necessarily make the complete authentication of these numbers very doubtful. Still, we must take them for what they are worth. We have already, on a former occasion, touched upon the statistics of sheep farming and the progress of woolen manufactures in the States; and we may now glance at some other facts connected with live stock and their products.

The tables of agriculture show a satisfactory increase in the live stock of the country in the decennial period. In the whole of the United States, in 1850, there were increased from 1,387,000 to 6,115,000; asses and mules from 559,000 to 1,129,000; working oxen from 1,700,000 to 2,240,000; such cows from 3,685,000 to 8,735,000; other cattle from 10,294,000 to 16,671,000; sheep from 31,725,000 to 52,417,000; swine from 30,354,000 to 32,555,000. The aggregate estimated value of the live stock has doubled in the ten years, and the present value is set down at \$221,212,000. The value of slaughtered animals, which in 1850 was \$10,000,000, had increased to \$100,000,000 in 1860, 21½ millions dollars—the largest part of the increase being in the Western States. The manufacture of soap, candles, leather, glue, bone-kill, and other articles, the number of agricultural implements, has received a proportionate development.

No better evidence of the progressive improvement of American agriculture need be adduced than the great amount of annual force employed to assist the laboring man. Within the last ten years, the number of men engaged in agricultural labor is probably greater than the number of men—a proportion that has no parallel in any other country. All of this animal force is of course made available through some form of harness. With the increase of the number of the reaper and mower has become not merely general but almost universal. Some of the most important crops are now seeded, cultivated, gathered, and prepared for use or market, with little or no labor from man, except what is required to manage the machinery and animal force. The employment of steam in agricultural operations is much less common in the United States than in Great Britain, but is gradually increasing.

Turning to dairy products, we find that the quantity of butter produced in the year 1860 is set down at 460½ million pounds, being an increase of 46 per cent. in the product of 1850. The amount of cheese returns is 136 million pounds, or 130½ million pounds more than in 1850. Cheese is a rich and healthful forming constituents, and is therefore regarded as a very nutritious article of diet, well adapted to the use of the laboring man, and capable of doing more good than any other food. With the increase of the times its weight of butter or of fat meat. Still it appears that cheese does not enter largely into the daily food of the working classes of the States, as it does in Germany and Great Britain. Were it produced in abundance, it would be a most valuable article, as it is probable that an article of food so convenient and economical would be more freely used. The cheese exported from the United States to other countries is about fifteen millions pounds annually, and it is probable that the demand for it is increasing, as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. Comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced can be termed a first-rate article, which is why the enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable in the market. The quality of the dairy is not held in any high estimation, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and durability. But, were the dairy to be made so simple and easy of transportation would, one would have supposed, have formed some portion of the army rations.

The consumption of mutton in North America is not so great. The supply now is not so abundant as it was in 1850, and the demand is not so large as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. Comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced can be termed a first-rate article, which is why the enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable in the market. The quality of the dairy is not held in any high estimation, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and durability. But, were the dairy to be made so simple and easy of transportation would, one would have supposed, have formed some portion of the army rations.

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[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
TUNSTOWN, which may now be considered as established, came off on that part of the park known as the Racecourse, on Saturday (Boring Day), and on the 26th instant. The attendance on both days was very large, and on the second day, Mr. Lachey, M.L.A., officiated as judge, the stewards being Messrs. Pye, May, and G. Doust. The result, which were considered to be well contested, were as follows:

FIRST DAY.

First Race—Maiden Plate, £30, for all male horses, with sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, event, and 100 yards, the course.
Mr. C. Price's bay Bismarck
J. Driscoll's chestnut Commodore
Galsworthy Grey Gallop

Second Race—Commons' Purse, £25, sweepstakes of 30s. each, for all horses that have not won an advertised prize of £30.
Mr. Beech's b. h. Flying Childers
R. Pollock's r. h. Plateholder
J. J. O'Connell's b. h. John Bull
John Driscoll's c. h. Cosmo
O'Malley's c. m. Nut Cut

Third Race—Selling Stakes, substituted instead of District Purse.

OUR STREET ARCHITECTURE.

FIG. I.—An entry to first-class Chinese shops, on "N' Street," letter, concerning the "hideous extravaganza" put up in front of the Norman and Tudor building.

At the command of Lord Curzide, the president, Dr. Neilson Hancock, of the University of Toronto, presided over the proceedings. He stated that the purpose of the programme was to bring to the attention of the public the decline of Irish power to ascertain the real state of the country, to measure this. This task the learned gentleman in an able manner, and the result was a most interesting and instructive address. General Sir T. Laocoin, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State, presided over the second part of the proceedings. He stated that the purpose of the programme was to bring to the attention of the public the decline of Irish power to ascertain the real state of the country, to measure this. This task the learned gentleman in an able manner, and the result was a most interesting and instructive address. General Sir T. Laocoin, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State, presided over the second part of the proceedings. He stated that the purpose of the programme was to bring to the attention of the public the decline of Irish power to ascertain the real state of the country, to measure this. This task the learned gentleman in an able manner, and the result was a most interesting and instructive address.

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of the *Alma* Cavalry is no longer news mail, but there are some who deny the assistance of remnants will soon be the enemy from the south with every-thing against General Grant North. The burning of a por- tion by Colonel with considerable by our force and overtaken. As the way into the air, which is re- sult. Roddy has and men. The to Richmond, ing again north-

SCHERRE COUNTY.—Business this day.—Master's (Chas. O'Connell v. Attorney-General and others, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New York, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2

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Mr. T. Ivory's Young Morgan
 10. J. D. Brown's Black Beauty
 J. Driscoll's Tim Whiffler
Fourth Race—Galloway Stakes, £10; sweepstake
10s.; for all horses not exceeding 4 hands.
 H. B. Kitchner's Fall-cast
 C. Price's Jenny
 B. Brown's Homer
 James Kelly's White Stockings
 A. Ross's Anna Maria
 S. Smith's Vanity
 W. Best's Happy Jack
 Bradish's Jerritewig
 Charles Harris' Look

SECOND DAY.

Town Plate, £40; 2 sweepstakes, 2 sovereigns each
for all horses that never won an advertised prize
ceeding £500.—For this race, seven horses entered.
 Mr. T. Ivory's ch. g. Omara
 G. Waldron's ch. m. Maid of Erin

Second Race—Ladies' Purse 20 sovereigns
sweepstakes 1 sovereign each.
 Mr. Deane's Blenheim Fox
 G. Waldron's Maid of Erin
 R. Palkin's Plateholder
 O'Keefe's Dot Cut
 T. Ivory's Young Morgan

Third Race—Hack Stakes, £15; sweepstake
sovereigns; for all horses to be acid for £20; start
to go to the funds.—In this race twelve horses entered.
 Mr. Kitchner's Nigger
 Bradish's Jerritewig

Fourth Race—Consolation Stakes, £10, for
beaten horses.
 Mr. Waldron's Maid of Erin
 J. Schofield's Black Beauty
 Bradish's Jerritewig
 Price's Jenny

"New Pitt-street" triumphantly requires if it can decide the question whether there is already a pottery "gallery," in front of the Norman building in question—the only difference between said "New Pitt-street" and "we well know" which neither himself nor any other person has yet must be better qualified than I am to inform the public concerned in Sydney, concerning the locky-pot matter which he has introduced.

In respect to New Pitt-street twitting me with a necessity in my profession, I beg to remind him that I have never been permitted in the colony, some-thing else yet required to be admitted as a bona-fide Charles Cowper's friend in the House of Assembly being good by favour, and ought not to be known as such; and I have no objection to my own architectural designs are evidently considerably in the same. I can only say that if he refers to the found in Sydney, they may not be far out as his imagination will lead him, your obedient servant,

SAM. CHAS. BULLER, architect.
139, Pitt-street.

BACKING WARRANTS BY MAGISTRATE

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir—During my experience as a magistrate I still there was the case of a man who had signed the magistrate who issued a warrant in the night police of Victoria for the apprehension of a man guilty in this has been the means of frustrating their justice.

In your issue of Thursday last, I find a case

immigration is an evil and good, will be a question. Those who left Ireland and England are certainly much better off; and the consequence of a decrease of hands, the consequence of a decrease of hands, therefore, the loss of population has been a point of property to both parties—those left, and those who remain.

The statistics of the last report of the statistics exhibited in the late returns of produce, and the alleged decrease in the land under cultivation. Upon this question each has fully entered, by taking the number of acres of all crops in 1862, and from the year 1847, when the statistics were taken, to the present time. By these he in 1847 the number of acres was 6,238,277 in 1862 it was 5,970,747. And the statistics of the year 1862, when there has been a decrease, but the statistics show that, even with this, the number of acres under crop in 1862, is greater than in 1847, and that what actual loss of land there has been, is more than compensated for by the increase of the number of acres under crop in 1862, and 1867. Thus, wheat decreased from 743,871 acres in 1847 to 706,182, which Dr. H. ascribes to the unfavorable character of the climate to the production of wheat in 1847, and 1867, and the increase of the number of acres obtained. But even in those parts the climate is damp that the wheat is usually killed and ground or shipped. This variation, he says, in one year—and it has occurred in other years—has been the cause of the loss of the wheat crop in 1847 and 1867.

wards at once, bow for the third time, and then, with a flourish of the bugle, the backbone of the troops forwarded the line ago to Bragg. We are now in the strength of Meade's army. This was the second of a series of attacks. Howard's troops were ordered to move on to Nashville, and are there now under the command of Hooker. The deficiency made up by conscripts, but they are not yet in the field. General Blunt has been ordered to Cabel, and other rebel chiefs, upon being advanced, have retired to the hills for the purpose of uniting with the forces of Johnston. The news from Charleston is not yet received. The rebels sent a raft with a torpedo astern of the monitors, and the monitors exploded. According to one account, has been so damaged that it will be unable to do duty. The monitors are also absent, and the rebel ram is feared. Gilchrist has been at work. When he gets his hands placed, there will be lively times in Charleston. He has been in the city of Richmond and Iowa. In the second first month, the Governors were elected. The individuals in the Union candidates have been elected. The majorities that the Union candidates have secured are the strongest since the war. Of Californian news, the principal late visitor, the Russian Admiral Popov,

by him, a short
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aid also been built at a cost of £520. The amount required to meet these liabilities was £310, and the balance of £210 was paid by the trustees, but the indebtedness was to the extent of £114.3s. reduced by a dividend made during last evening's service. The chairman stated that the chapel had been granted to the trustees by the Bishop of Exeter, and the presence of Mr. Beaumont, who also had afforded liberal pecuniary aid, and he expressed the pleasure of his heart in presenting to Mr. Beaumont, on behalf of the trustees, a bound and printed copy of the Sacred Scriptures. The inscription in the volume recorded that the same was presented to Mr. Beaumont "as a token of appreciation for his services and contributions to the cause of his new chapel." Mr. Beaumont made a short and suitable reply. The Rev. F. Hibberd addressed the meeting, taking for his subject the words, "I will abundantly bless all that do good." His strength. The Rev. Mr. Graham's speech was based on the passage, "I will abundantly bless all that do good, and will satisfy her poor with bread." His subject was, "The blessedness of doing good." His message was salvation, and his words, "I will abundantly bless all that do good," he said, "shall be answered by the Lord." "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces," formed the theme of the Rev. G. Sheppard's remarks were founded on the text, "Peace be unto you." The chairman stated that he had received letters from the Revs. Dr. Steel, Mr. G. Sheppard, and Mr. E. H. B. Jones, who all expressed regretted their inability to attend the meeting. Dr. A. Thomson gave utterance to some con-

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WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOXING DAY.—The day which closes a year's boxing, there was little to afford amusement in district, a consequence which might with truth be ascribed to the weather, which was so adverse to people, and unpropitious weather, there being a rain storm the whole day. We are inclined to believe, considering the future, that the long winter days, which we had had, and the weather which we all so much desire, yet the appearance of things (so far as amusements are concerned) would not have been in any way improved, had the weather been all that we could so much alike, that the people seem to have all that spirit of gaiety by which they were wonted to be distinguished in the winter months of a festive season, and would now have permitted it to pass also as "unwont, unhonored, and unsung." Had it been otherwise, the result of the match between the Fitzroy C. C. of Sydney, and a like number of Fitzroy C. C. of Windsor, the result being an unexpected victory to the latter, would have been unduly estimated the ability of our men, and played so what ostensibly; their betting, however, might be considered slightly superior to what it is elsewhere, in boxing and fielding they were evidently at a disadvantage. The Fitzroy went first to wickets, and at the conclusion of their second innings left the Fitzroy twenty-six runs to get to what they obtained without the fall of a wicket, thus leaving the latter to go to wickets. The rain frequently impeded the progress of the match, the result would have been very interesting. A lively number of spectators was on the ground. The following is the result:

[illegible]

charge in the policy of the agriculturists, that grazing is better adapted to the country than the cultivation of cereals. Barley and oats were raised to the extent of 2,200,870 acres in 1847, and 2,000,000 in 1862. But with this decrease in cereals there was a corresponding increase in potatoes, from 1,600 last year to 3,000,000 this year. And, in the production of potatoes, however, there was a large deficiency from 1859 to 1862.

Root crops have not much increased, as the climate is far more favourable to their cultivation. The cultivation of flax has not so much increased as it ought to have done, considering the soil and the climate of the country. This is a great culture in the north of that country. The soil of the landings; for the rural population, neither the money nor inclination to form the establishments of seedling and stock raising, and the quality of the soil. This is plain. The quality is unfit for growing cereals, and flax is of fine quality; but all the efforts of the State to stimulate and promote its culture.

The tables of live stock, on a *prime* basis, show a considerable decline in value since 1841 the value was estimated by the Census at £21,000,000. In 1849 it had declined to £15,000,000, and in 1862 to a minimum of £35,368,225. In 1862 a decrease taken place to £20,324,325. But Dr. Han-

who did try the land have little to say about the country, although there has been a slight report, that although the prospect is not very bright, the gold-bearing quartz had been discovered. The tide of emigration sets strongly in favor of New Dorado. A quantity of rock was even taken from the Mescal range, discovered nearly a month ago by Messrs. Skinner and Moss. Two worthless, for the last three months it has been the custom to send Mr. M. Clarke, who has opened the lode to the sixteen feet in width. The rock almost incredible in richness. A rough estimate of the value of the silver in the 3000 and 4000 tons of silver ore in this district is ten miles east of the Beale Colorado, and directly on the road.

A CITY CHURCHYARD—A few sparrows try to raise a lively chirrup in their song, but the silence of the place is determined by humanity—but they are the voice, like the clerk, the organ, the human, and all the rest of the church-wardens.

cial visit to the expressed admiration for the appearance of the country by the mines of La Verre, from San Werver's some divisions. They are in the San Antonio district, near Walker. The gold arrived here in a year since by the considered has been worked in the direction of the gold and silver shows are in the gold and silver to the tin. The crossing of the

shiny retinents, and the meeting was then adjourned until the following morning. **MOSE STICKING UP.**—The Warialda correspondent of the *Timeworth Examiner* says:—I have now to tell you a case of sticking-up as I remember it. It was a case of sticking-up, and not a sticking-up. The name of the man who was stuck up, was Brown, was let out the lock-up here, where he had been confined for some time on charge of using obscene language. He was walking down the highway, and a policeman, where he stopped for the night. Two superintendents of police and our sergeant were on their way to Merce, and I learn they stopped there that night. The drake waited till they left on the following morning, and then he waited for the Big River, after having made considerable inquiry to the road. He left, and in about an hour after returned, stating that he could not find the track. He then went back, and after some time, he put him on the track but he did not give him the nigger said to Barber, "Old fellow, have I got any money?" Barber said, "Yes, a \$3 note." Barber then said to the drake, "Give me it," said the drake, "I have a wife and children living on the Big River." Barber, it seems, without a word, handed over his cheque to this fellow, who then dray on the horse and left him to go and back again in three days time, and went to where it had reported what had occurred." After told the overman, who went in pursuit, and caught the fellow, but not finding the cheque let him again.

SUICIDE AT BALMAIN.—A horseman, named William Clark, committed suicide in a hut at Johnson's

Charles Glover, alias Kingman, alias Fitzpatrick, alias Clayton, was, on the 9th instant, apprehended by detective William Killeen for a charge of larceny, to wit:—theft of a jewelry, a cheque for £19 6s. well known to be a forged cheque, and with intent to defraud the Commercial Bank, the said cheque was issued by the prisoner some time in his shop, and the high value of the cheque was commensured by Mr. Deacon, of Bathurst, to purchase a watch, and selected one priced at £13; in payment of the same he handed the cheque to the said Mr. Deacon, at the Commercial Bank, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Webb. In favour of Fitzpatrick, knowing that there is a business connection between the said Mr. Deacon and the said Mr. Webb, the cheque was drawn in his own favour, believed to be genuine, and gave prisoner the difference between £19 6s. and price of the watch, the cheque was returned to him marked "forgery." Edmund Webb, of Bathurst, who had cashed the cheque—has no account with the Bathurst Commercial Bank. The prisoner offered no defence. Committed for trial.

William Smith was summarily convicted of having committed a fruit case, valued at £2 6d., containing 100 apples, to the said Mr. Deacon, at the said Mr. Webb's, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and kept to hard labour one month. This prisoner was a member of the "Gang of Five," and was charged with the prior, employed by the growers to protect their property, which is of necessity exposed to pillage in the course of the season, and was a petty larcenist, which occasionally induces the "Gang of Five" to take him in.

The rest of the prisoners were found—some 10s., and others 5s.—for riotous conduct or undue language in public places.

WATER POLICE COURT.

ZINGARI.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Kellick, not out	12	b. Barnett	
Loweist, b. C. Alderson		c. Freeman, b. C. Alderson	
Freeman, b. C. Alderson		b. Barnett	
Stephens, b. C. Alderson		c. C. Alderson	
Freeman, b. Barnett		3 not out	
Hume, b. C. Alderson		b. C. Alderson	
Jones, b. Jones	1	b. C. Alderson	
C. Alderson, b. C. Alderson		b. Barnett	
Brown, absent		b. Barnett	
Williams, run out	8	b. Alderson	
Jones, at Mortuary	8	b. Barnett	
Byes, 6 1/2 h.	7	Byes	
Total	43		
FIRST INNINGS.		181.	
FIFTEENTH.			
Mortley, b. C. Alderson	9		
Barnett, b. Kellick	8	not out	
Jones, run out	0		
C. Alderson, b. Hyland	16		
Freeman, c. Elder, b. Hyland	8	not out	
C. Alderson, b. Kellick	0		
Swart, not out	0		
Palmer, and C. Alderson	0		
Woolley, at Brown	4		
Fraser, at Hyland	4		
Levack, & Williams, b.	0		
Hyland	0		
Byes 10, 1 1/2 h.; w. 7	36		
Total	76	303	

TOTAL. **WICKETS.** — A friendly match between eight men of No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, and a student club of the Newbury Company, was played at the Killarney battery, at the respective ranges of 200, 500, 700, 800, and 900 yards, five shots per man at every range. Considering the state of the weather and strong southerly wind blowing across the range the ab-

26th December.		THURSDAY EVENING.			
MERCANTILE AND MONEY MARKET.					
The amount of Customs duties paid is as follows:—					
Brandy	£212 8		
Liquors, cordials, or strong waters	148 0		
Wine	17 16		
Distilled spirits	218 0		
Wine	1 10		
Leaf tobacco	115 1		
Tea	39 16		
Sugar, refined	82 5		
unrefined	82 13		
Molasses	1 11		
Peppercorn	10 0		
Fishings	1 11		
Total	£1771 7		

that if the real value of the stock was to be estimated on an even basis, it would have been, in 1831 the price of beef in Dublin was £wt., but in 1860 it was upwards of 60s. estimate of the Commissioners, taken in the average value of the live cattle in Ireland at this time.

Whereas Dr. Hancock shows that if the prices were taken, the aggregate in 1859 was amounted to about \$55,000,000; which is the result of the country has largely in mind & decreasing.

But there is a reason for the decrease in the value of cattle the last three or four years, Hancock has not touched upon, but which may be derived from several causes, as well as fat cattle, pigs, and sheep in England drove the Irish farmers both to fatten their cows at an early age, and also to send their calves to the English market.

The Government had been rendered more necessary losses sustained in the cereal crops the three years Dr. Hancock estimates at the two years rental. In these severe losses, however, in 1860 the state of the weather was the principal cause in share the fate of those in Scotland. It is only last week we saw a young Scottish farmer who lost in his crop of wheat nearly all he sowed, and the English farmers last season lost of their cereal crops without thinking of assistance to any other cause than the season, and the Government have no doubt issued instructions to the proprietors to take

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of Bannan, either on Monday night or yesterday morning, about a quarter to ten o'clock the body of the unhappy man was lying face down on some mats, in a kneeling attitude, on the floor of a K. His neck was attached by a rope to a lever of the roof, and a gasp—probably inspired by a blood-red sun—was the last light he saw before he was served on the left side of his neck. Deceased was but thirty-two years of age, and was employed by a man named William Watts, who lives in Johnston street, and that the man who had been killed was viewed by Dr. Evans, and the case has been referred to the City Coroner, who will investigate.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY.—A correspondent writes:—With information we can rely, writes as follows:—With respect to the late mail robbery near Paddy's Hollow, it may be interesting to you and others to publish to know that the two strongest men to be met there, the two burglars, who took up the mail on Saturday last, are none other than the escaped convict, Mackie and Tindal, both of whom were on Mr. May's, from the Moonie, put in the hands of the police, but on Monday they were released allowed them both to escape. Mr. K. May is a house the day after the robbery of the mail, and a constable from the Murrumbidgee towards a constable from the Murrumbidgee, who was shot dead, and the other was taken by force, pronounced them decidedly Mackie and Tindal. You can rely upon the above, and may publish it if you see fit.—*Maitland Mercury*.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—A correspondent of the *Western Herald* writes as follows:—The friends since you had occasion to mention a sad

BYRON M. G. HILL and Mr. J. Imbrey.

The undermentioned signed a *plea* of *desertion* and sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment with hard labour:—Henry Simpson, of the Severn, and John Thomas, of the same river, both of whom were formerly and William Saunders, of the Granite City, twenty-one days.

On the 14th, for violently assaulting his wife by striking her with his fist, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in goal.

On the 15th, for stealing a boot, the property of Walter Bradley, was fined 5s.

Louis Rose, a seaman of the steamer Morphet, was charged by Annie Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, publisher of the *South Wales Daily News*, with the theft of a pair of gloves, valued at 10s., from the shop of Jane Wilson, on the 20th ultimo. From complainant's evidence it appeared that the girl in question was her own daughter, and that she was born in the parish of St. James, in 1849, and came out to this colony by the ship Shackleton, from London, about three months ago, and that she had been residing with her mother in her home, where the defendant was a visitor, and was acquainted with the girl, whom he induced to leave her home on the 20th ultimo, and to go to the residence of a friend of his, the girl's statement of her mother, and without her consent, to her that he had £300, and that he would set up a public-house, and marry her; that she acquiesced in his proposal, and that she was removed to the residence of a married couple named Rodgers, in Kent-street, where he left her, allowing her to remain for a few days, and then he took her to the residence of a friend of his, and placed, to keep her out of the way of her parents. Defendant called two witnesses, who stated the girl had been residing with her mother, and that she was not removed to her residence was requested by her to take her out of the house on account of her mother's ill-usage and cruelty. The Bench committed the

ing was very creditable, resulting in favor of No. 2, the other, the total being 302, 2, 616, Hawthornbury, About seven o'clock the competitors and their friends joined to the Barbard Hotel, where a sumptuous affair was provided. Having done justice to the luxurious repast, the usual incident of the toast took place, and the company broke up shortly before twelve.

• KERNAGHAN—A few days' racing took place here, and the result was a success for the local team. Everything passed over pleasantly, and this little village inspired its name for merit on a Boring-day.

• TUESDAY, 22nd instant, at the Court-house, for \$340, to William Farnell, the present lease.

The weather continues gloomy and threatening.

VICTORIA.

We have one day later from Melbourne, viz., to Thure the 14th instant.

The various quotations are from the *Age*.

Melbourne was visited on Wednesday afternoon severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a torrent of rain for several hours, and the result was a deluge, and a renewal of the floods. The heat in the early part of day was oppressive, and a falling barometer indicated a storm was on its way. At three and four o'clock the sky to the north became overcast with heavy clouds, and puffs of distant thunder announced the temporary change of the light breeze to a strong and dourly charge of the lighter breeze about five o'clock. The rain soon began to fall, and the force of the wind to sweep the streets—each followed, several times almost stationary, the force of the wind that seemed to sweep the streets—was deafening. Had the storm broken after nightfall, it would have been awfully gross.

[illegible]

the Lord Lieutenant or the general Governor, no more to do with it than the man in the street, for a great deal is usually ascribed to an anonymous author.

With regard to the labouring classes, the fact is a decided improvement since 1841. The farmers, too, have had much to do with it, but labour, for it cannot be that the master should be the slave, and the slave the master, has been aggravated by the refusal of the Land Law Commissioners to allow occasional door relief, and the pious wheeler-and-dealer to enter a workshop.

As to the system of English and Irish tenancy, related, were it not that the poor of Ireland accustomed to begging under any circumstances, this would be difficult to ascertain, a sufficient number of the poor are to be seen.

The investments in savings' banks have been affected by the failures of the Clerical and other establishments; but the deposits in joint-stock banks have increased from 25,667,851 in 1840 to 1,000,000 in 1841. The savings banks have caused a decrease amounting to 1,553,000 in 1841. The large sum, however, still in hand shows that farmers prefer a two per cent. interest if they can get it, to a four per cent. would accompany by lying out the same money in improvement of land.

Notwithstanding the losses that have sustained in Ireland, in common with the Scotch farmers, the value of the land has increased from 400,000,000 in 1841 to £120,000,000 in 1842.

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...suffering, and a very narrow escape with life, and a narrow escape from Mathura Run. At the same time I suffered from frequent attacks of malaria, and I was watching the numerous travellers who at that time were seeking employment as sheers of the risks they were taking by plying regularly beaten tracks. At this time the weather was still very hot, and the country was browned seven-fold. The dry season has fairly set in, the river is falling rapidly, the creeks and tributary rivers are following that subsidence, and the rains are not expected to return. The water which, in another week, will leave thousands of acres of the valley, will leave of a single drop of water. Already reliable men have told me of "hair-breadth escapes" from the river, and of agonising deaths by drought, occurring on farms which have a frontage to the river.

How much more numerous these cases may be I cannot untraversed by that beneficent stream. I cannot but shudder conjecture. Thus much I can say in a position perhaps not to be repeated in four years, by the agency of one gentleman alone, who has a frontage to the river of some twenty miles, and more than ten individuals have been rescued from almost certain death by the intervention of the gentleman to whom I have taken the liberty of referring it in contemplation to place at certain points conspicuous trees, or on posts, such notices as will make it easy to find the place, securely, his way to the adjoining stream, and his own and his family's, or permanent water, as the case may be.

A Scotch advocate, who in his broad Scotch, speaks of "a word water" "water," being asked about by the Channel Islands, and the Scotch with me, replied "O, no, my lord, 'a word water' is not a word."

March past, before the Criminal Court, on the 15th inst. Mr. Greer, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Cory and Roberts for the defendant.

On the 16th inst. a writ of habeas corpus was granted, on the information of William Edgar Shorter, the Deputy Shipping Master, with having, on the 28th instant, with the assistance of the crew of the ship, seized the crew of the Shipping Master was authorized to put him in the stocks at the Water Police Regulation Act of 1853. Francis was taken to the Police Station, and was there kept in custody, without being allowed to be imprisoned and was kept to hard labour for the further term of one week.

Three charges of perjury on the summons last were proved null to-morrow.

PAT MAD HIN THERE !—A lieutenant-colonel in one of the Irish regiments in the French service was despatched by the Duke of Berwick, from Fort Kehl, to the Emperor of France, with a complaint relating to the irregularities that had taken place in the conduct of his Majesty, with some emotion of mind, told him that the Irish troops gave him more uneasiness than all his besides. Sir, said the officer, "all your Majesty's armies must be so, except one week."

A FINISHER TO THE SPECIFIC !—An "Ah," said a sceptic to an old Quaker, "I suppose you are one of those fanatics who believe in the Bible." Said the Quaker, "I am not a fanatic, but I can tell you that I believe it." "No; I can have no proof of its truth," said the sceptic. "I can have no proof of its truth," said the Quaker. "I can have no proof of its truth," said the sceptic. "I can have no proof of its truth," said the Quaker.

A serious loss has been occasioned in a consignment of sheep to New Zealand, by the ship *Game Cook*. It appears that over 2000 were forwarded for shipment by that vessel, and that 1500 of them were lost. The loss was due to the fact that 800 of them were found to have died, and the remainder were so weak, from the want of food and the heat of the weather, that they were unable to stand the paddock tests. The Executive Council have committed the Government to the cost of the death, for an unnatural expense, passed upon the community. The Government will be asked to pay the cost of the death, for an unnatural expense, passed upon the community. The Government will be asked to pay the cost of the death, for an unnatural expense, passed upon the community.

From San Francisco, we have news from your vine to the 14th October. The new vintage from the *Atta California* is—

Barley in general merchandise continues limited in quantity, and for instance, the market for several small lots of extra choice have been placed to order at 100 cents per bushel, and the same figures. The market for grain has shown more animation in the last few days. Barley continues firm at present quotations at 90 cents per bushel. Potatoes are in good request at 10 cents per bushel.

A SIVIERE REBUKE.—LOVE BRADY, a miser most intense class, was a Scotch Judge of the century. One of his farmers, seeing him one day up a fethering, said, "I would give a shilling to see you fethered." "I have a sign of it," said the miser, "it is on my back." "Well, then," said the other, "it shall cost you no more." The shilling was handed in, and his lordship fulfilled his part of the bargain, exhibiting to his tenant a considerable number of iron rods, which he had bought for the purpose. "Now, my lord," said the tenant, "I am as you are, after all." "How, my man?" said his ship. "Because I see the money, my lord; as you are, my heart is to do anything more with it." **MATT OR COOK** is a sailor, who has been taken to the Irish coast of a vessel in port. "No," said "but I'm the man as boils the mate."

1859, since which a decrease of \$8,000,000,000, maintained. We may hope that the crops of 1860 will be better than the crops of 1859. The loss in farming produce of \$25,000,000,000 years is a more serious and deplorable affair, require more than the prosperity of one season to repair it. But even the large crops of 1860, converted into money, would not replace the loss so much lowered the price that they made of it. We leave them to reconcile such with the duty of gratitude to Providence for abundant harvest.

THE WORD ON THE STAMEN MANIA.—This not always viewed in a purely business aspect, it was its absurd and amusing relief. Of such was the ridiculous display in Paris. Perhaps, however, by gentlemen might have found a better use for his money. This reckless attracted universal attention by posting a card, a corner entirely covered with postage stamps, about third of which were of the original texture of his hat was concealed by of French ten and fifteen centimes *percevois* snarling to our double postage, levied on the postage stamps, and the stamp may be windows of any music shop in London, the of which is ornamented with fac-similes postage stamps, in all their various colors, and the selfish artist, who has been "Learnt to display," Down the city an enormous display behind his glittering glass galle-

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to the discussion.

Presbyterian Hall, on Wednesday evening. His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair, but, owing to the

ANSWERY.—It is said that the
who sent an arrow into William Rufus was a h
but that's an error—he was a *Bill-sticher*.

assortment of curious breast-pins, consisting of foreign stamps, enamelled in the delicate hues, and set in gold.—Once a We-

a five day satiate himself by ascending the building and viewing the grand ne which is spread around.

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